THE DOCTOR,

A Medical and Philosophical Penny Magazine.

A WISE PHYSICIAN, SKILL'D OUR WOUNDS TO HEAL,
IS MORE THAN ARMIES TO THE PUBLIC WEAL.—*Pope's Homer.*

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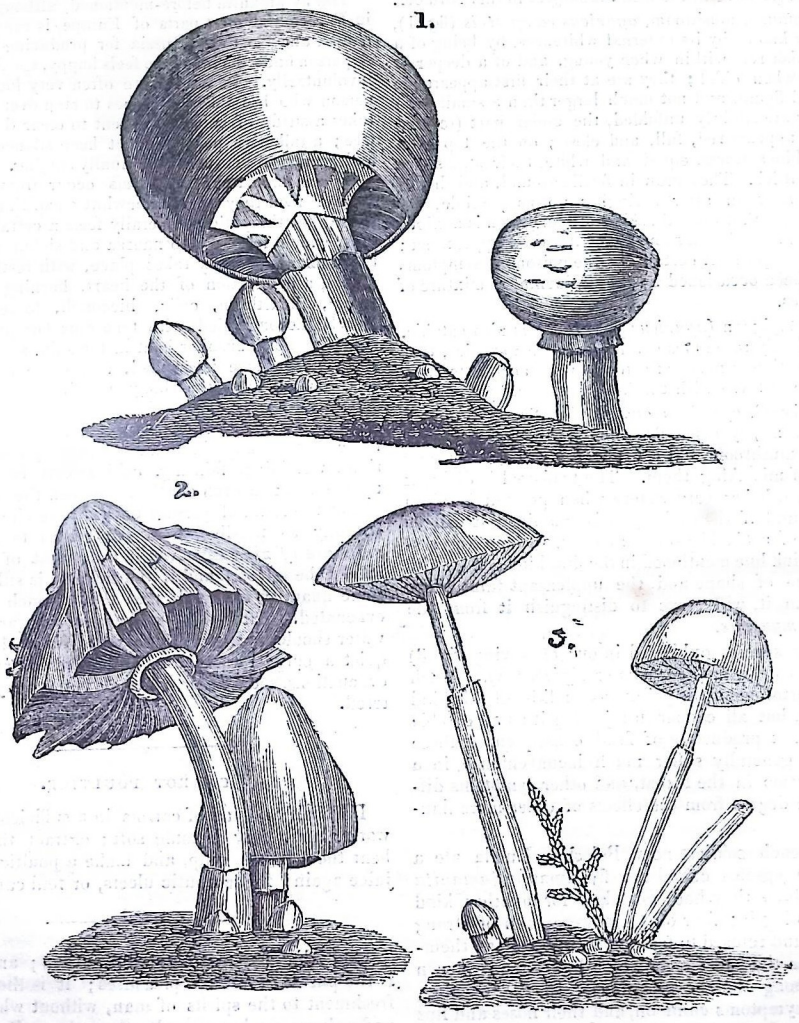

MUSHROOMS,

Description of Certain kinds of, with Observations on the Effects of those which are Poisonous.

Fig. 1. Common Mushroom (*Agaricus Campestris*).
Fig. 2. Common Toadstool (*Agaricus Ovalus*).
Fig. 3. Glutinous Agaric (*Agaricus Semiglobatus*).

MUSHROOMS are described by Richard, an eminent French botanist, to be in general, parasitical plants, which are developed either upon other living vegetables, or upon organic substances in a state of putrefaction, either on the surface or in the interior of the earth. Their growth

[Mills & Son, Gough-square.]

is accomplished sometimes with extraordinary rapidity, and their existence is very often of a short duration; whilst others vegetate slowly, and during many succeeding years. A very small proportion of them grow in water.

It was long doubted whether they were really vegetables, or only the nidus of numerous animalcules, and although noticed by some of the ancients, yet till within little more than the last fifty years they have received but little attention from modern naturalists. It is well known that some species are poisonous, and at the present season, when their growth is abundant, care should be taken in the selection of those which are proper for food from those which possess deleterious qualities; it is with the view of exhibiting the distinguishing characters of these that we have introduced the subject in this Number.

The common mushroom, *agaricus campestris* (fig. 1), is readily known by its external whiteness, by being of a pale pinkish red within when young, and of a deeper or dark red when older; they are at their first appearance of a round figure, and not much larger than a small nut; after they are slightly unfolded, the under part (termed the gills) appears red, full, and close; on the top is a disagreeable softness, equal and white, their stalks are short and thick. They grow in fertile ground, and should be eaten as soon after springing up as possible, for accounts state that even this kind of mushroom is noxious when they are gathered some time after their appearance; but of this we are not certain, as the poisonous symptoms may have been occasioned by the accidental admixture of other species.

The champignon (*agaricus pratensis*) is also eatable, but it so closely resembles several poisonous species, that extreme caution is necessary to prevent accidents from the mixture of these with the innocuous champignon.

The toadstool, *agaricus ovatus* (fig. 2), is the kind which most nearly resembles the *agaricus campestris*, or common mushroom, but a little care will prevent any possibility of mistaking them. The toadstool is different in its texture, being very watery when pressed between the fingers, and if the under part is examined it will be found to be of a blackish-brown colour, without any vestige of the pink hue mentioned in the first kind; this, with the difference of shape and the unpleasant faint odour exhaled from it, will serve to distinguish it from the *agaricus campestris*.

The other species exhibited in our engraving (fig. 3) is the glutinous agaric (*agaricus semiglobatus*). Much doubt is entertained of the poisonous qualities of this kind of mushroom, but all concur in rejecting it as an eatable species. If not productive of fatal consequences, those who take it generally suffer much inconvenience, in a burning sensation in the throat, and other symptoms differing only in degree from the effects of other more dangerous kinds.

Several French soldiers near Polosk in Russia ate a quantity of a species called the fly amanita (*amanita muscaria*), which they had mistaken for another kind closely resembling it; four of them were men of strong constitutions, and refused to take emetics, believing themselves safe from the bad effects which had already shown themselves among their companions. In the evening, however, bad symptoms came on, and their noses and lips assumed a violet hue, with violent tremblings, swelling of the belly, and profuse diarrhœa. These symptoms increased in violence, and the men were conveyed to the hospital. The extremities became cold and livid, they suffered excruciating pain, and were delirious; one died soon after his admission to the hospital, and the other three before morning. On dissection the stomach and intestines were found inflated with gas, and their inner surfaces exhibited evident marks of inflammation. Several of the comrades of these soldiers who had submitted at first to medical treatment recovered after much suffering.

In a case mentioned by Dr. Christison a man ate a large quantity of another species, the *agaricus campanulatus*, and before he had finished his repast he was seized with dimness of sight, giddiness, trembling, and loss of recollection. He recovered so far as to be able to go in search of assistance, but before he had proceeded 250 yards his memory again failed him, and he lost his way. His countenance expressed anxiety; his pulse was slow and weak; he reeled and could not articulate. He became so drowsy that he could be kept awake only by constant dragging. Vomiting was produced by *sulphate of zinc*, and the drowsiness gradually went off. Next day he complained only of languor and weakness.

The fly amanita before-mentioned, although poisonous in France and most parts of Europe, is used in Kamtschatka and Northern Russia for producing intoxication. A person under its influence feels happy, speaks and moves involuntarily. Its effects are often very ludicrous; if a person who has taken it wishes to step over a straw, he takes a stride of sufficient extent to clear the trunk of a tree; a talkative person cannot keep silence or secrets; and a musical person is continually singing.

When unpleasant symptoms occur from taking this kind of food they differ somewhat according to the kind taken, but the patient generally feels a certain qualmishness, which increases to nausea and sickness, swelling of the stomach or belly takes place, with restlessness, giddiness, a palpitation of the heart, burning heat in the throat, heartburn, colic, hiccough, looseness of the bowels, accompanied with tenesmus (frequent desire to pass a motion), flushing heat in the skin, and more or less redness, the face is swelled, and there is sometimes a sensation all over the body which resembles that of general swelling. The patient stares about in an unusual manner, all objects appear altered; a difficulty of breathing comes on, and the mind is strangely confused; delirium, trembling, fainting, cold sweats, convulsions and apoplexies, and even death, have been the result.

For the relief of persons under these circumstances as speedily as possible, from ten grains to a scruple of *sulphate of zinc* dissolved in a draught of warm water should be given; and if the sickness is still urgent, the same quantity repeated, that the stomach may be well evacuated. After this a spoonful of vinegar in a glass of water should be frequently taken. When the stomach is quiet a purgative must be administered, and after due evacuations, soda water, cider, or perry, may be administered.

CARROT POULTICE.

Boil half a pound of carrots in a sufficient quantity of water, until they become soft; extract the juice, and beat them into a pulp, and make a poultice, adding the juice again: for scorbutic ulcers, or foul cancerous sores.

God Almighty first planted a garden; and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handyworks.—*Bacon.*

FREEZING MIXTURES.

The greatest cold that can be produced by an artificial combination with snow or pounded ice, is that obtained by an admixture of two parts of snow or ice, and three parts of crystallized muriate of lime. This mixture will sink the thermometer 82 degrees below the freezing point.

ON MUSCULAR ACTION, AND THE CURE OF DEFORMITIES.

(*Concluded from p.* 388.)

In the course that I shall recommend to be adopted, instead of that which has been followed, I shall propose what is essentially good, and may be effectually practised at all times, by the usual inmates of a gentleman's family, with a certainty of success; so that all who will take the trouble that is necessary, will certainly give to their children all that perfection of form of which they are susceptible.

As I shall, in other discourses, enter more largely into the theory of muscular action, and endeavour to explain some of its phenomena, in a way that has not been done or attempted, I shall content myself here with pointing out certain practices, which, if adopted early in life, and steadily followed, by persons even of ordinary intelligence, will enable them to give to young children the power of using their limbs with firmness and precision: this will become natural to them, if they are well grounded in those practices in the early period of their lives, and will enable them to acquire any other exercises they may have occasion to learn, at any future time, with more facility than they could do if they had not been previously so instructed.

These exercises should be begun as soon as children can walk firmly alone, and understand any directions that are given to them; they should begin with the simplest exercises, one at a time, and not proceed to a second, until they are completely masters of the first. After having mastered the most simple, they should proceed to those that are more difficult, and so on progressively, till they are masters of the whole, which they should then practise carefully and regularly for a certain portion of time every day. If all children were instructed, and required to practise these exercises, they would grow up with a power of using their limbs, and a freedom from personal defects, to which so many children are subjected at present, and which are so often injurious to them in the course of their future lives. The longest room that can be set apart for this practice should be preferred; upon the floor, make a straight line the whole length of the room; a second line should be made parallel to it, and the two lines should be connected together by a return at each end, so as to make the whole one continued figure; these lines should be one inch wide in the whole of their length, and should be painted upon the boards, or described and laid down in any other durable manner. If the room is carpeted, a white tape, or web, may be fixed on the carpet to answer the same purpose.

The child that is to be instructed must be made stand quite erect, still, and firm, upon both feet, with the heels close together; the spine must be kept firm and erect upon the pelvis, and the pelvis equally firm upon both legs, but without being fixed in a stiff position. While the child is in that position, all its parts on one side of the body will be equal to the similar parts on the other, and the head must and will be erect upon the spine, for it is quite impossible that it should be otherwise, while the body and all its members are held in the manner that has been described.

When the child is familiarized to this position, and is able to stand in it for some time, say a minute or more, let her stand upon the line with her heels close together, and the inside of her great-toe upon each foot close to the outside of the line; she will then be able to place her feet upon the ground firmly, and she will be able to step or stand still in the most advantageous manner. When this position is become familiar to her, she should be directed to remain in it, (without moving the body, or any member that is attached to it,) standing upon one leg, while she lifts the other by bending the knee; in this position she should remain for a few seconds, at first, then set it down in the place from which she raised it, and raise the other in the same manner; after standing upon the second foot for the same time as she stood upon the first, she is to return that to the ground, and raise the first in the same manner again: thus changing her feet, and standing upon each in its turn, till she has acquired the power of standing upon either foot, and changing from one to the other, without changing her place. She should repeat and vary this exercise, till she is able to stand for a minute or more upon either leg. When she is quite familiarized to this exercise, she is to stand firm on one foot; while she raises the other by bending, at once, the knee and the hip-joint. Having stood for a short time in this manner, she should straighten the knee-joint, by which the foot will be moved forward; which should then be placed upon the ground, and the other foot moved forward in the same manner. She is then to be placed upon the line, and directed to move gently forward till she has walked round the line as many times as may be found convenient or practicable.

The use of this exercise will be very great; it will, without any improper exertion, enable her to direct her feet to any particular point, to walk evenly and firmly, habits which, when once acquired, will never afterwards be lost, unless by the grossest negligence. As the children, for whose use this practice is recommended, belong to that rank in society which gives much attention to the education of its offspring, it is not to be expected that when the importance of this practice, simple as it appears to be, is understood, it will be omitted or neglected. The only danger is, that when servants are entrusted to manage, they will neglect it, for it is the practice of ignorance to neglect or despise what appears to be simple: the authority of parents to compel the proper use of this practice, while it is a novelty, ought to enforce it, and when its effects have once been seen, its evident utility will recommend itself.

The child, when instructed to walk in this manner, should be directed to look at its feet, and see that it places the inside of each foot exactly even with the outside of the line; when the habit of doing this is obtained, she will, in consequence, have obtained the power of standing firm upon both or either of her feet, and of walking evenly and firmly. Whoever walks well, will likewise be able to run or perform any other muscular action well; and thus all to whom this practice is rendered familiar very early in life, will have laid a solid foundation for the management of their persons in the more advanced periods, when their time and attention should be directed to objects of a different nature. Some objections, which have little real importance, may be made to beginning this practice so early in life, because it may be said that it will fatigue the child's attention, and it may be added, that it might be learned equally well at a later period; and if the old prejudice is revered, it may be said, that it will be better to let nature, as it is called, take its course. To all this, the plain answer that ought to be given is, that it requires no mental exertion in the pupil to practise this exercise; it occasions no restraint or uneasiness. As children must have exercise to keep them in health, it will be better for them to use this exercise, which *must* have a beneficial effect, and which *may* be so managed as to have much the character of amusement, and will be better than to have them run about in what has, erroneously, been called the natural way. Persons who talk in this manner will be surprised to learn, that for human beings there is no natural way of moving about: all practise locomotion, but every class of beings move in a way that is dictated by the habits they have acquired, and differ so much from each other, that there is no resemblance between them, more than the simple fact that they all move themselves, by some inherent power, from one place to another. The country

labourer walks in one manner; the labouring artisan in another, and the gentleman in a way that differs from either of the preceding.

To the Readers of "The Doctor."

We feel it necessary, in consequence of the surreptitious proceedings of a person lately employed on this publication, to acquaint our readers that a change has taken place in the Editorship; and that the individual who had latterly been employed in the capacity of Editor has ceased, for the space of about a month, to be connected with The Doctor in any way.

The lateness and irregularity of the late Editor's attendance at the Office, to meet those patients who came there to consult him, and the unprofessional condition in which he too frequently made his appearance there, together with a like irregularity in furnishing materials for the publication, had latterly been a source of much dissatisfaction; the result of this negligence was, that the Proprietors were compelled for some time past, to subject to revision and correction the original articles furnished by him, before they could be allowed to appear.

At length an article having been received from him for insertion, the style and matter of which were more than ordinarily illiterate, it was returned to him, with a request that he would either re-write it, or substitute a more correct one on another subject in its stead.

To this he thought proper to return the following reply; which, while it affords a complete answer, *under his own hand*, to all his insinuations as to the cause of his withdrawing himself, justifies our belief, in conjunction with other circumstances, that his *present* conduct was premeditated.

"Having submitted the rejected article to two medical "gentlemen, whose names rank higher than my own, and "they having pronounced the article correct in principle, "and instructive in detail, the same is returned with "suitable corrections.

"Since *non-medical* men presume to know more on "medical subjects than one who is strictly so,* I wish "you to understand that I shall no longer hold the "Editorial department of your Magazine."

On receipt of the above, he was taken at his word, and his services were dispensed with. This person was not engaged by the Proprietors until after The Doctor and The Doctor's Stomach Pills had been established for a considerable time, and he was employed at a weekly salary; everything, therefore, done by him in connexion with The Doctor during the whole period of his engagement, was done *for the Proprietors*, and for all such services he was paid at a stipulated price. His present conduct is therefore, at least, unwarrantable, and his claim to a proprietorship in anything hitherto vended at The Doctor Office, is *totally unfounded.*

We have hitherto abstained from bestowing any notice on the proceedings of this individual; but finding that he is attempting to assume to himself the property of his late employers in The Doctor's Family Medicines, and to produce an erroneous impression on the minds of the public, and of the readers of The Doctor in particular, we have felt that it is due both to them and to ourselves, that we should make the above plain statement; which rests not upon the vague and unsupported declarations of an interested individual, but is fully borne out by persons in our employ, and by documents in our possession.

We also avail ourselves of this occasion to announce, that arrangements are in preparation for commencing a series of highly interesting and instructive papers, illustrated with engravings, in the ensuing volume of The Doctor; the literary and medical departments of which are now in competent hands. The short period that has elapsed since we were compelled to make the change we have adverted to, has abounded in voluntary testimonials in confirmation of the latter assertion; and with respect to the former, our readers and the public have the means of forming their own judgment. To their decision we submit our little work; in which it has been our endeavour to bring home to every family, the information which professional etiquette and technicalities have heretofore combined to retain within a limited circle; and in this respect we are happy in knowing that our endeavours have not been in vain.

* *Quære*—Strictly *non-medical?*

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN MIND.

(*Continued from p.* 399.)

The intellectual character of our species is not yet completed:—there remains to be noticed the highest attribute of *mind*, which is thought or reflection,—the faculty that leads to discovery, and enlarges the boundaries of science. Thought is the mental elaboration of knowledge,—the energy by which the intellect contemplates its acquirements—it is the spirit that impregnates a subject, and after long and patient brooding, propels into existence the hopeful offspring, that excites the admiration of immediate beholders, and the wonder of succeeding ages:—it is the creative vigour that animated the brain of Homer, Euclid, Shakspeare, of Newton, of Watt, and of Byron.

As a constituent of the human mind there is another acquirement, which has been the subject of much unnecessary dispute, *volition*, the physiology of which is of great importance. Some of the most striking of the vital functions are maintained independently of its influence, and have therefore been termed the involuntary motions, which, to all appearance, continue to act instinctively through life. At the period of birth the infant seems to possess no power of directing its organs of sense or motion, and the exhaustion of its mouth to receive the maternal nutriment is as well explained by supposing it instinctive as acquired: indeed when we observe the slow progress of voluntary exertion in the infant, particularly over those sphincters that are inservient to cleanliness and decorum, there can be no reason to suppose a movement so complex to be an instantaneous acquirement. By degrees nearly imperceptible all the organs of sense are directed to the objects that severally excite them; but at the commencement, as might be presumed, these perceptions are stimulated by the presence of the objects themselves, and not produced by any voluntary direction, the acquirement of which is the result of repeated application and effort. The memory is subjected to the same law; we begin by consecutive recollections, and tardily proceed to the memory of systematic arrangements; and this faculty may be considered in its most perfect state when it can be summoned to deliver its stores at the will of the possessor. Of ordinary minds, the memory consists, for the most part, of *excited recollections*, and the character of this faculty in animals seems to be wholly of this nature. Study, in its proper sense, is the fixation and endurance of the attention to any particular subject, and this attention, as has been before observed, is a voluntary act, acquired by repeated and even painful exertions. If we attentively watch the proceedings of our own minds, even under the endeavour to pursue a subject of delighting investigation, we become shortly aware that we are interrupted by external circumstances distracting the attention, or by the intrusion of reveries, entirely irrelevant to the direct object of our meditations, which frequently engage us so earnestly, that the original subject escapes beyond

the power of immediate recovery. Since, by a candid confession, these intrusions to a greater or less degree are common to all minds, we must consider the control or voluntary power which the intellect can exercise over its thoughts, so as to confine and direct them, to be the highest effort of human perseverance and attainment. It is this concentration of mind and promptitude of thought —this undiverted pursuit of the desired object, that persuades in council, rallies in debate, averts impending disaster, and in the moment of perilous conflict, turns the balance to victory. The nature of volition, in a medical point of view, is of the greatest importance, nor is it less interesting in a moral aspect, for the just consideration of this subject will tend to throw additional light on tremor, paralysis, chorea, tetanus, and other morbid affections of the same class; it will explain the states of sleep, dreaming, and somnambulism, and conduct as to the proper investigation of those affections of the intellectual part of our nature, that render man incompetent to exercise his volition, or disqualify him for the management of himself and his affairs; for it is evident that man, as a responsible agent, is equally involved by the determinations of his will, in committing such actions as he ought to avoid, and in leaving undone that which it his duty to perform. In the successful prosecution of this subject, we may expect a nicer discrimination between crime and insanity than has been hitherto established, and anticipate the explosion of that baneful doctrine of the mind's unsoundness, the mischievous contrivance of forensic subtilty, the refuge of ignorance and the tool of fraud—the blazon of materialism, an insult to common sense, and a libel on the Christian religion.

It may now be presumed that we have collected the materials, and concisely described the circumstances that progressively contribute to the formation of the human mind, as far as its intellectual capacities and attainments require to be enumerated; but pure and unalloyed intellect does not constitute man, for we arrive at intelligence only through the medium of vitality; in our own species we view them uniformly conjoined, and are furnished with no opportunities, in our present condition, of observing their separate existence. Such abstraction may, perhaps, be the state of celestial beings, where the mind, depurated from the grossness of its present incumbrance, is sublimed into ethereal regions, and where, with ampler capacities, it adjusts the prime equivalents of bodies, unspheres the spirit of Plato, and, with the facility of a pastime, solves all the problems of the transcendental philosophy.

In considering this subject, it is of the highest consequence, and the only means that can lead to the discovery of truth, to view man as nature presents him to our observation,—to note the actual state of the infant at its birth, the progressive unfolding and accretion of the animal structure, and the gradual developments that mark his procedure to maturity. By a physiologist, the mind can only be considered in conjunction with its animated bodily fabric, for, when those active and harmonious concurrences that exhibit the vital phenomena cease, all the manifestations of mind are equally extinguished.

Let it also be understood, that in addition to his most perfect mental capacities, and to their highest cultivation, man is likewise a compound of emotions—of desires and aversions—of hopes and fears—all of which have been included under the general name of passions, and are the concomitants of his earliest existence. By the various operations of these, his moral nature is exalted or debased, and his intellect advanced or retarded; and it may be indicated, although not fully developed in a limited composition like the present, that these passions originate, to a considerable extent, from the structure and natural actions of our corporeal frame, and the establishment of this result will demonstrate a more intimate connexion between physiology and ethics than has been hitherto suspected; indeed there appears no other source from whence they can be derived, for the character of perfect mind, such as we attribute to the Divinity, must involve the total absence of such associates; our own nature becomes improved in proportion as we have learned to subdue them, and many of these passions are strongly depicted by the lower animals.

The influence which the different periods of life exert on human character, by the development or extinction of certain desires, feelings, and emotions, is well understood, and proves that man is not an uniform being with standard propensities, but a creature varying according to the expansion, tone, and decline of organs destined for the maintenance of life and for the continuance of his species.

From the conjunction of the intellectual capacities with our corporeal system there has necessarily resulted a reciprocal influence and mutual affection, and the intimate knowledge of these sympathies constitutes a volume of valuable pathology; but this union has unfortunately induced some medical philosophers to consider them, not only as distinct co-existences, but to form conclusions concerning their separate and intrinsic nature. Hence have arisen those violent and endless disputes, where conjecture has been substituted for fact, and reproach for argument, to establish doctrines beyond the scope of our limited faculties. One sect maintains that life and intellect are the necessary consequences of a peculiar organization; the other asserts a principle of vitality, and contends that the mental phenomena are produced by an addition or incorporation of spirit with the living mass. The former does not pretend to explain how mere organization can produce life and mind, or to define the nature of the organization that is fitted to produce them; the latter gratuitously suspects life to be some modified elaboration of electricity, magnetism, or galvanic influence, but how modified he does not affect to unfold; and with respect to *mind*, we cannot conceive the possibility of an *union* of that which is *not* matter to that which is—an amalgamation of the shadow with the substance: the very terms *union* and *addition* imply that some *thing* is attributed, and not the negative of *something*, which is incomprehensible. By the faculties we possess we are enabled to observe the phenomena of life, and the progressive developments of intellect; but to pretend to an intimate acquaintance with the arcana of vitality, or the nature of the *capacities* on which the mind is built up, —is equivalent to the assumption, that these philosophers had personally assisted in the great work of creation. These gentlemen have actually limited the Omnipotent in his plastic operations to two fanciful contrivances, neither of which, by their utmost extension, are capable of *throwing even a ray* of light on this subject. But the authors of organization have experienced more serious inconveniences than ought to have attached to failure; they have been subjected to the denunciations of ignorant and gloomy fanatics,—hired champions, and stipendiary advocates, who have stigmatized them with *materialism*; and, wanting the Christian charity they outwardly professed, have defamed their moral reputation; because they had been guilty of an hypothesis; yet the same calumniators have profusely lauded the equally mistaken adherents to the modifications of magnetism, electricity and spirit, as the components of life and intellect,—a doctrine manifestly *more* material than that of their opponents. It is to be hoped that these altercations, from their insufficiency to expound the nature of life and the operations of intellect, will cease to generate hostility. There are no researches, strictly physiological, that can impugn the doctrines of our religious faith, they are of a character altogether different, and cannot be legitimately blended. The investigation of nature, and the extension of the boundaries of science, beyond any other employments of the human mind, tend to increase our admiration of the Deity, and excite a holy tribute to his infinite

Will "Veritas" allow the Editor to leave a private letter for him at the Office? in which he can give complete directions with regard to diet and other circumstances; if so, perhaps he will be kind enough to re-state his symptoms. The mixture is not likely to occasion oppression at the chest. A moderate allowance of beer and wine if customary is not objectionable.

"Mrs. Allsop" may have received an injury of a more severe nature than she imagines; she ought to lose no time in procuring the assistance of the best surgeon in the town in which she resides.

"G. P. S. J." The only thing we can recommend for sister is the application of linseed-meal poultices; but it ought to be inspected, and as it is too distant for the Editor to see the case, some one on the spot should be consulted. The pain in the shoulder does not proceed from bleeding. Use the following ointment:—℞ Ung. Cetacei ℥j. Antim. Tartar. ℈j. Nocte maneque applicand. It should be left off if it brings out pimples, and resumed when they are healed.

"S. U. S." should use the following injection for the disorder mentioned. Aq. Distill. 0ss. Aluminis ℈j. Zinci Sulph. ℈j. It should be applied carefully five or six times a day at least.

"R. C." is recommended to take *The Doctor's Pro-bilious Pills* for a week, with the following medicine as directed:—R. Magnes. Carb. ℈j. Magnes. Sulph. ℥ss. Inf. Gentian. Co. ℥vss. Tr. Rhei ℥ss. M. Sumat cochl. ij bis terve die. Write again in a week.

"Y. P." has in all probability some disease of the heart, but the nature of it, and whether it is remediable or not, can only be ascertained by auscultation; we shall have pleasure in giving our opinion and advice if he will call at 4, Broadway. The only thing we can recommend, without examination, is that he should avoid all kinds of exertion, both muscular and mental.

"W. Langley's" symptoms are suspicious; we cannot prescribe without an examination; he had better call upon the Editor on one of the consulting days.

"J. K." is recommended to sleep upon a mattress. Exercise may be useful, but we cannot give our opinion so freely as in a private letter, which we will furnish if required.

"Flintensis, Manchester," should pay great attention to his diet. Leave off the medicine he has been taking, and substitute the following:—℞ Iodimæ gr. jss. Potass. Hydriod. gr. xviij. Syr. Papav. ℈iij. Aq. Menthæ ℥vss. Sumat cochl. ij magna ter die. The eruption in the child is most likely owing to teething. He need be under no apprehensions about the mother, those symptoms will leave her when the child is weaned. Write again.

"Josiah Jardine" we think we can do much for; there is a private letter lying for him at the Office.

The Editor of the "V." is understood now.

"C. L. Samson." It is quite impossible to insert an article of the description. We shall be happy to prescribe for this correspondent if he wishes, either in the Number or by private letter.

"A poor Foreigner of 22." There is danger in what he stated. He should take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night, or every other night, according to circumstances, for a week; and then begin with the following:—℞ Bals. Copaibæ ℥iv. Mucil. Tragacanthæ ℈ij. Aq. Menthæ ℥iiss. Liq. Potassæ 3ij. Capt. cochl. j ampl. ter die.

"T., Herts." Continue the medicine, which will not at all interfere with the circumstances mentioned. We should also recommend the following powders:—P. Doveri gr. xij h. s. et Pulv. Magnes. Sulph. ℈ij; ex quovis vehiculo mane sequente. J. T. possesses the most perfect security in vaccination. Perfect ventilation is all we should advise. Write again.

"Joe." We should recommend *The Doctor's Pro-bilious Pills* in preference to those he mentions. Take one every night for a week, and the following mixture:—Magnes. Sulph. ℥ss. Magnes. Carb. ℈j. Inf. Gentian. Co. ℥vss. Tr. Rhei ℥ss. Capiat cochlear. duo ampla bis terve die. Write again.

"Paul Jones." Take the medicine prescribed:—R. Bals. Copaibæ, Sp. Æth. Nitros., *āā*. ℥vj. Sumat cochl. j parv. ter quotidie.

"Distress." Continue the application for a short time, and prepare the lime water at home, as that which has been employed may possibly have been useless. The quantity of lime mentioned is not too much, for water will dissolve but a small portion; when made it should be kept closely corked.

"E. S." should put the limb in warm water, and after drying it, rub it for half an hour with a piece of soft flannel, this should be repeated every night. Take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* (which can be procured at the Office) every other night, or if of a costive habit, every night for a week, and write again.

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